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If you need a Refrigerator or a Baby Carriage—or Furniture of any kind-remember, you } 🕽 get it here on easy payments— 🕽 cheaper than for cash else-where. Our prices are marked in plain figures—for your comparison. All payments arrang-

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Sunday for Men.

We give the men four days each week now-nessays. Thursdays and Saturdays, and Sun-arises out I by m. Our baths are open to the acties on Mendays. We dieschays and Fridays. I FILENSII ENTHS with Massage 6 lekers for 85 14 for 810. Only 50c. for taths which include use of pool, hot rooms Turkish & Russian Baths,

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LUTZ & CO., 497 Pa. Av./

WASH TO "BOSS" WASHER.

It's easy to wash with the "ROSS" WASH ING MACHINE. It has two cylinders or rub-

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Switches . \$2.50 formerly \$3.00
Switches . \$6.00 formerly \$10.50.
Gray Switches \$1.00 formerly \$5.00.
Gray Switches \$1.50 formerly \$6.50.
First-class attendants in Hairdressing, Shampooing, etc. Hair Dyeing and Eleaching a specialty.
Imperial Hair Regenerator for restoring gray hair.
Natural color. \$1.25.

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Buy now for vacation trips. H. H. BROWN.

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AWNINGSKEEPOUTTHE H=0-T S=U-N.

Little excuse for not having Awnings, when they're so cheap. But a don't cheapen quality or workmanship. Can we call and measure your

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are the cooks who do their summer Gas Cooking Stove. Not only the coolest, but also the cleanest and chempest mode of cooking. Look over our stock of Gas Cooking Stocks and Ranges. A complete stock-priced low.

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PAINES CELERY MAKES PEOPLE WELL.

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Those Gold filled Frames we \$1.50 rust or corrode. Look like gold, wear like gold.

Eyes Examined Free. The Oppenheimer Co., MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS,

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HAVE VOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Spots, Aches, Cld Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REM-EDY CO., 1988 MASONIC TEMPILE, CHICAGO, ILL., for proofs of cures. CAPITAL, \$500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 DAYS, 100-PAGE BOOK FREE. my8-3m\*-14

Costar's Dog Wash and Flea Killer. republican, he was never a plotter or ex-"Kills fless instantly, cures itch or mange, leaves republican, he was never a plotter or ex-skin sweet and clean, 25c. All druggists." ap20-3m tremist. He would never consent to turn

## LOVER OF LIBERTY

Castelar Was the Broadest Minded of Spanish Statesmen.

Always Had His Country's Best Interests at Heart.

A MAGNIFICENT ORATOR

Y ACQUAINTANCE with Castelar began after his second return to Spain.

dered with the neck and breast of a bull. He was bald, and his dome-like head seemed massive in its proportions. His voice was low and pleasant; his manner deliber- to demand his passports.

This was the orator in repose, but when stirred to the depths of feeling in a great speech he made a different impression. I heard him make such a spech in December, 1884 after the revolt of that year, of which he had disapproved. He had been accused by the monarchists of supporting the rebellion and by his own associates of lukewarmness in failing to support it. He made this speech to explain his position.

I shall never forget the impression he made then. As the fire kindled within him his voice rose. The words came faster and faster, till the stream became a torrent and the breeze swelled to the roar of a tempest. the breeze swelled to the roar of a tempose. His gestures answered to his voice; his right arm, quivering as though with elemptricity, pointed wherever he willed that the lightning should strike. At times he used a gesture I had rever seen in any other speaker. He would clasp his hands or double his fists, raise them above his head double his fists, raise them above his head government in his hands, he died a poor government in his hands, he died a poor and then throw them violently out in front of him as though he had taken a red-hot ball out of his fiery brain to dash it in the face of his enemies.

His oratory was not all thunder and lightning. There were flashes of wit, touches of pathos and strains of humor. With the hand of a master he touched every note in the scale of human feeling. I understood with the smallpox service, addressed a Spanish but imperfectly, yet I was never note to Inspector Boardman today asking more moved by any speech in my life. It for information concerning her husband.

than as a speaker. He was one of the most brilliant conversationalists I ever met, and I recall many pleasant hours passed in his livered the note to Irenee very modest Madrid house, when he ran on from one subject to another-books, art, music, literature, history, men, nationsevery topic that can attract the intellectual

#### An Enthusiastic Talker.

The first time I met him he spoke in eloquent terms of his admiration for our own country. From this the talk ranged naturally to the cause of liberty, and its advancement in all parts of the world. As he talked on and on he became more enthusiastic and kept moving closer to me as time took hold of the lapels of my coat, at the climax of some point he had been leading up to, and shook me violently as though to

Similarly in walking along the street I have known him to pause and deliver a regular speech, with all the inflections and gestures that he employed in the chamber. It was simply the innate enthusiasm of the man which carried him entirely out of himself. That was the basis of his wonderful power as an orator.

His Early Life. Castelar was born at Cadiz in 1832. He came naturally by his liberal principles. His father had been forced to leave the country to escape a sentence of death for participating in liberal movements. Like Canovas, Sagasta and Costello, this youth who was to become the tribune of the people had to make his own way in the world. He early displayed his intellectual powers



Emilio Castelar.

and by the time he was eighteen had written two novels. Then, with what assistance his relatives were able to give him and his own earnings from journalistic writing, he was able to go to the University of Madrid.

The young man prepared himself for an ducational career. Soon after he had fin-ished his work as a student an examina-tion was held to fill the professorship of history and philosophy in the university. He carried off the prize over the heads of all his older competitors and became a fullfledged professor in one of the oldest uni-versities in Europe at the age of twenty-

Like almost every change in his career, Castelar's first appearance in public life was made under dramatic circumstances. He had gone to attend a liberal meeting in the Theater del Oriente. At that time he had never made a speech in his life, did not know that he could make one. But, as the meeting progressed, he became so excited that he rushed to the tribune and delivered an address which sent the audience wild with enthusiasm.

man, and, more important, it revealed him to himself. It led to his employment on the most important liberal paper in Madrid. Two years later he founded a paper of his own, La Democracia.

#### Condemned to Death,

By his speeches and writings Castelar helped to bring about the revolution of 1866. When that failed his paper was suppressed and he was condemned to death. He received warning, however, in time to escape into Switzerland. Two years later he returned to become the leader of the republican party.

Two other young leaders who have since played important parts in their country's history were included under the same ban history were included under the same ban with Castelar. They were Sagasta and Martos. In one of the most powerful speeches he ever made I heard Castelar refer to this fact, and he pointed out as showing the progress of liberal principles that Senor Sagasta was at that moment the prime minister of the country.

Castelar became president when the republic was already doomed. If any man

public was already doomed. If any man could have saved it he would have done so. He did save the country from civil and foreign war and prevented it from being torn to pieces before he was a second time driven into exile by the placing of Alfonso XII on the throne

Never an Extremist. Though Castelar was a thorough-going

his country's difficulties to party advan-

tages. There was an example of this in the recent war. Twenty thousand republicans signed an address pledging him their supsigned an address pledging him their support if he would declare a republic. Castelar's answer was to go into the cortes
and take the oath among the monarchists.
Castelar's studies as well as his earlier
experience had convinced him that no republic could stand until the people had
mastered the principles of liberty and freedom. As he said to me once he believed
that the republic would come, not only in
Spain but all over Europe. "But," he added, "it will come by evolution, not by revolution."

His formula for popular government was:
"Educate the people, give them universal suffrage; then let them decide for themselves—a slow but a sure process."

Admiration for America. Americans especially may well join with the people of Spain in mourning the loss of the great statesman. For American institutions and for the American people Castelar always had the greatest regard and Star by H. M. Field, D. D.

Y ACQUAINTANCE with Castelar began after his second return to Spain, when he was a member of the cortes from Madrid. My first view of him was disappointing, and he had not the grand figure which we are accustomed to associate with a grand orator. He was short, thick set and broad shouland and breast of a bull.

Star by H. M. Field, D. D.

Warmest admiration. He spoke of it as with a great country, "the land of freedom," "the champion of peace." He was one of the best informed men in Europe on the history and institutions of the United States. I have heard him speak with a great longing, as though it was one of the people who had wrought out such a great work in the western continent. Once in his life Castelar was instrumental in averting war between his country and to see for himself and face to face the people who had wrought out such a great work in the western continent. Once in his life Castelar was instrumental in averting war between his country and to see for himself and face to face the people who had wrought out such a great work in the spoke of the best informed men in Europe on the history and institutions of the United States. I have heard him speak with a great longing, as though it was one of the united States. I have heard him speak with a great longing, as though it was one of the United States. That was in 1874, when he was president of Spain and minister of foreign affairs. The ship Virginius was taken off the coast of Cuba while conveying a party of American filibusters to the island. Some of these were sumarily executed by the Spanish authorities. Those of us who have passed middle age remember well what an uproar the affair caused. The warmest admiration. He spoke of it as

# the American minister to Spain, was ready

well what an uproar the affair caused.

newspapers denounced the outrage. Public speakers clampred for

speakers clamored for war. Gen. Sickles.

In Spain the feeling was scarcely less intense. The Americans had been caught in an attempt to aid the Cuban insurgents and there was a popular demand that they should suffer for it. Every one of Castelar's ministers held this attitude, but neither clamor nor influence caused him to lose his head. He promptly disavowed the act of the Spanish commander and ordered that full reparation be made. This act, coming at a critical moment and braving popular disapproval, entitles Castelar to recognition as a discerning statesman who had his country's welfare rather than his own popularity at heart.

Castelar was a statesman in all his acts, in nothing the demagogue. He loved liberty and desired it, not for his country alone, but for the oppressed of every land and clime. His mind was broad, his motives pure and his character upright. After a life spent in the public services and how government in his hands, he died a poor

#### ALLEGED DESERTION.

Accusations Made by Mrs. McBride Against Her Husband.

Mrs. McBride, wife of Harry C. McBride, who was recently employed in connection was impossible not to feel the power and enthusiasm of the man behind the words.

Her complaint was that he had deserted her and their two children, and gone off It was a human finger that touched us as well as the human voice that thrilled us.

As a taker Caste ar was no less gifted with a girl, only sixteen years old, who, she said, lives in Clinton (Surrattsville),

> A friend of the McBride family who delivered the note to Inspector Boardman told a Star reporter that he had investigated the case. Mrs. McBride, he said, lives at No. 2055 7th street northwest, where she is left without funds. Her husband was employed in the smallpox service, he said, and yesterday he received his pay -about \$60. The girl in the case has been visiting her grandfather in the city near where McBride worked. During the course of his employment there he ate his meals at a place near by, and it was during meal time that he made the acquaintance of the

> The grandfather, it is stated, had warned the girl to have nothing to do with Mc-Bride, but his warnings were not heeded.
>
> It is reported that late yesterday aftermoon the alleged ruraway girl got together what clothing she had and left the house.
> Inspector Boardman read the note from
> Mrs. McBride and informed the bearer of it that he could do nothing in the matter inless some law is violated.

#### NOBLEMAN IN POLICE COURT.

Baron Wittgenstein Rode His Bicycle on the Sidewalk. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3.-Baron Hanse Von Wittgenstein, an Austrian nobleman, a former lieutenant in the Austrian army, who is here studying the American process of making steel, was arraigned in police court today, charged with riding his bicycle on the sidewalk. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$1 and costs. The baron is a distant relative of the former German chancellor, Von Hohen-lohe. His father is a wealthy iron and steel manufacturer in Vienna.

#### GEN. YOUNG GOING TO MANILA. Expresses the Belief That Insurrection is Short Lived.

NEW YORK, June 3.-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young has left here for the Philippines. In Washington he had a conversation with the President. Before going west, asked if he thought Gen. Otis could subdue the islands with 30,000 men, as he claims, Gen. Young replied that he had no doubt of it. He said further that it would not take a month to do the work after the rainy season is over The thing most needed in the Philippines, said he, is cavalry. There is so much ground there that is covered with small underbrush that infantry find it hard getting over it. Gen. Young is ordered to re-port to Gen. Otis, whom he has served at the Leavenworth school. Gen. Bates, who follows Gen. Young, were also under Gen. Otts at the Leavenworth school.

Gen. Young will sail from San Francisco June 20 on the transport Pennsylvania. Some of the 4th Cavalry and 19th Infantry

#### will go on the same vessel. Wife's Plea for Divorce.

Carrie E. McCullough, in a petition for divorce filed this afternoon against Peter N. McCullough, alleges desertion on the W. Preston Williamson s the solicitor for the complainant.



George Kilbon Nash.

The republican candidate for governor of Ohio is a native of that state, and is fiftyfive years old. He left his studies at Oberlin College to go to the war in the 150th Ohio Infantry. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and has since practiced law in Columbus. He has been attorney general of the state and chairman of the republican state executive committee, and four years ago was an unsuccessful candidate against Bushnell for the gubernatorial nomination

#### ANSWERS WIFE'S PETITION.

William H. Davison Responds to Ale legations in Suit for Divorce. William H. Davison, whose wife, Hattie Ratcliff Davison, recently instituted proceedings for divorce against him, setting forth allegations of a decidedly sensational character, today filed his answer to her petition. Mr. Davison is represented by At-

torney R. Newton Donaldson.

It will be remembered that Mr. Davison s the father of Hattie Minnie Davison, who

is the father of Hattle Minnie Davison, who figured prominently in the Falk adultery case, and that Mrs. Davison took an active part in the proceedings.

Mr. Davison in his answer admits that he was a married man, living separate and apart from his first wife, Mary C. Davison, at the time he first met the complainant, but alleges that he fully informed her of that fact. Mr. Davison declares that he has fact. Mr. Davison declares that he has always supported his wife in a suitable manner, and that during their married life she has been the custodian of all his earnings, which have amounted to between \$2,000 and \$4,000 a year.

Counter Charges. Mr. Davison charges that his wife has been abusive and insulting to him, and at various times has applied to him low, vile and unmentionable epithets, and would often in her fits of anger pick up any missile lying close to her hand and throw it at him. He has always been kind and affectionate to the complainant, he says, and has allowed her every liberty of action, trusting in her honesty and faithfulness as a wife, which liberty of conduct and action, he alleges, has been grossly abused by her.

Mr. Davison denies that he persuaded the complainant to run away with him. the complainant to run away with him un-der promise of marriage, but avers that she was fully acquainted with the fact

that he was a married man. Alleges Passion for Gambling. It is further averred by Mr. Davison that his wife has always been addicted to the passion of gambling, having indulged in various games of chance, such as playing the stocks, horse racing and the like.

the stocks, horse racing and the like.

Other allegations contained in the petition of Mrs. Davison are denied by Mr. Davison most positively, and he alleges that they are false and wholly without foundation, and he states he is advised and believes that they are immaterial to the plaintiff's case, if she has any, and were only put into the petition for the purpose of annoying and defaming him.

In closing, Mr. Davison declares that he has always treated the complainant kindly has always treated the complainant kindly and humanely, and as a good husband should treat his wife, and has always sup-

#### ARMY ORDERS.

plied her with the necessities of life ac-cording to their station and his earnings.

Majs. Hugh R. Belknap and Seymour Howell, additional paymasters, United States Volunteers, have been assigned to temporary duty at Harrisburg, Pa., in connection with the payment of mustered out troops at Camp Meade, Pa. On the completion of this duty they are to report in this city for duty.

Lieut. William E. Davis, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, on the completion of his present duties at Savannah, Ga., is to proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty with Signal Corps at that post.

Maj. Stephen C. Mills, inspector general United States army, has been ordered to report to the inspector general of the army for duty.

Lieut, Clarence B. Millhoff, assistant surgeon, United States army, has been reieved from further duty at the United States General Hospital, Savannah, Ga., and ordered to report for duty at Camp Meade, Pa. Capt. Robert Pt Jensen, assistant sur

geon, lst Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States on account of physical disability, Lieut, Col. Robert €raig, Signal Corps, United States army, has been ordered to accompany a detachment of the United States Signal Corps from San Francisco to Manila, P. I., and on arrival there to report for assignment as signal officer of the department of the Pacific, to relieve Maj.

Richard E. Thompson, United States Vol-unteer Signal Corps, who is ordered to San Francisco, Cal., and to report for further Acting Assistant Surgeon J. B. Whiting ia., and ordered to this city.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. Heller has

been relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., and ordered to San Francisco for assign-Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Garlington, now at Fort McPherson, Ga., has been ordered to San Francisco for assignment

to duty. Lieut. Hayden Y. Grubbs, 6th United States Infantry, has been ordered to join his regiment in the Philippines. Maj. James W. Dawes, additional paymaster United States Volunteers, has been

relieved from further duty in this city, and ordered to report to the commanding general, division of Cuba, for assignment to Acting Assistant Surgeon W. Edson Apple, United States army, has been or-dered from Philadelphia, Pa., to Havana,

uba, for duty. First Lieut. S. C. Bothwell, 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry, has been honorably discharged, to take effect upon the ably discharged, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence. Capt. Walter Allen, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V., new at Denver, Col., has been ordered to relieve Capt. Thomas Downs, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V., of his duties at Jefferson barracks, Mo. Capt. Downs has been ordered to report for assignment to duty in the district of north Lieut. John W. Wright, recently appointed, has been assigned to the 5th U. S. Infantry and ordered to report at Governor's Island, New York city, for duty.

#### ENTITLED TO ROYALTIES.

Judgment of Court in Case Against

Bicycle Company. In a decree signed this afternoon in the ease of Willard M. Farrow against the Eclipse Bicycle Company Justice Cole, in Equity Court No. 2, holds that Mr. Farrow is entitled to receive from the Eclipse Bicycle Company royaltles upon all devices manufactured by the defendant company embodying inventions in application letters patent numbered 600,359 and 614,140. Justice Cole also holds that Mr. Farrow is entitled to receive from the Eclipse Com-pany royalties upon devices manufactured by the defendant company under letters patent granted to Alexander P. Morrow, No. 611,073, and known as the Morrow brake and coaster for bicycles, upon the terms expressed in a contract dated June 5, 1897, between Mr. Farrow and the Eclipse Bicycle Company.

#### Mr. Sites' Graduation.

Mr. C. M. Lacey Sites, formerly principal of the Eastern High School, has just compieted thre: years, of advanced work in political science at Columbia University in the city of New York. He is spending a few days in Washington with his aunt, Mrs. A. P. Lacey, before returning to New York to the commencement exercises, June 7, to receive his degree of doctor of philosophy. The subject of his thesis is "Centralized Administration of Liquor Laws," a study in administrative law? Mr. Sites will sall from San Francisco for China July 14, to take the chair of political

#### science in the Nanyang College, the new government institution at Shanghai. Incorporation Effected.

Articles incorporating "The National Colored Personal Liberty League" were this afternoon placed on record. The stated objects of the organization are to promote the social intercourse and personal liberty of the members and of mankind in general H. Clay Hawkins, Charles C. Curtis, Chas. Vessells, Charles S. Curtis and McKenzie Scott are the incorporators.

"The W. Sanford Brown Company" was also incorporated today, W. H. De Courcy Wright, John C. Walker and W. Sanford Brown being named trustees.

#### Wright, John C. Walker and Brown being named trustees. Marriage Licenses. Mrariage licenses have been issued to the

following: White-Jacob H. Marks of Chicago and Anna Lippman of this city; Joseph A. Mc-Dannel and Mary J. Lane; William E. Holmes and Mary E. Mellen; Julius T. Bradshaw of New York city and Sallie S. Weir of this city; Edward P. Gates and Elma

Cash or Credit.

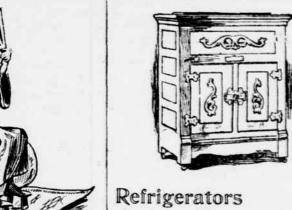
The only complete Housefurnishers in Washington.

# A Bargain is No Bargain

To you, if it is something you have no use for, no matter what the price. There is a timeliness about our bargains that your pocket book appreciates. It is on just such goods as you are wishing to buy that we are making our biggest price cuts. Don't hesitate for lack of funds. Go ahead and get all you need, we'll arrange the terms satisfactorily.

#### Cash or Credit.

### Cash or Credit.



## Straw Mattings.

We offer you the largest assortment of patterns to be seen in this city. Every yard we have in stock is new, fresh and clean, and were imported for this spring's trade. Take up your heavy carpets, replace them with cool, clean Matting. Your health will be better and your housekeeping easier.

We have these excellent goods at very low prices, which include the tacking down on your floor:

Roll of 40 yards...... \$8.00

And so on up to \$20 per roll of 40 yards.
A roll of Matting as imported into this country is forty (40) yards. When you are offered rolls of less than this number of yards you can make up your mind that you are being offered remnants.

# and Ice Chests.

We wish to call especial attention to the points of superfority in the line we carry:
They are all made of thoroughly seasoned, selected Ash lumber, finished in Antique.
The Locks and Hinges are of solid Bronze, with Roman Gold Finish.
We use the Self-Retaining Casters.
Our Automatic Air-tight Locks are the best in use.

in use.
The Case is ornamented with Ruised Hand Carvings.

Our system of Insulation is acknowledged to be the best known.

The Provision Chamber Shelves and Ice Rack are made of Galvanized Iron.

Our Self-closing Drip Cup is easily cleaned and very convenient.

The Swinging Base Board permits the use of a large drip usa.

a large drip pan. The Lids are made of extra heavy lumber and will not warp.

Everything about them is thorough, and what large experience has taught to be the best for the purpose. Needless to say, they are very economical in the use of ice. A large variety of styles. Prices start as low \$4.49 as. fill not warp.

We have left a few of those \$90, \$65 and \$75 Overstuffed Parlor Suites, which we \$45 are closing out for....

#### Baby Carriages and Go-Carts.

Our line is unsurpassed in this city. We have nearly one hundred different patterns, including many new and practical ideas, which have suggested themselves to us, or else have been suggested by customers in past seasons. The finish and upholstery of our Carriagos are of the highest standard, and the prices are the lowest that can be made for the values offered.

An excellent Go-Cart for \$1.87 A handsome Reed Carriage, with \$3.24 A fine Roll Carriage, with para \$5.98 Be sure and make no purchase till you inspect our offerings

Best assortment of Sideboards to be found in this city. All styles, all finishes. We show about 75 separate and distinct \$10.00

Golden Oak, 4-foot Roll-top Office Desk, two banks, dust-proof drawers; plenty of pigeon holes; lower drawers divided, and \$ZO.UO a big bargain at

# House & Herrmann, 901-903 Seventh Street, Corner of I (Eye) St.

#### CHIPPEWA SORCERERS. Some of the Astonishing Feats Per-

formed by American Indians. From the Boston Transcript.

Uncle Sam recently has been at war with a people who, if their claims be not untrue, have supernatural influence on their side. The Chippewa Indians of Leech Lake are the sorcerers of American savagery, and as an offset to the superior power of government rifles and smokeless ammunition they profess to have means of fighting which ordinary human beings may well tremble at. Their magicians are able to render men invulnerable, to draw the souls out of the bodies of their enemies and to do a variety of other things that are cal-culated to excite dread in the minds of the soldiers in blue uniforms sent against

By the use of certain plants the Chippewa sorcerer is enabled to take up and handle with impunity red-hot stones and burning brands, and it is said that, with-out evincing the slightest discomfort, he will bathe his hands in boiling water, or even in boiling maple syrup. Through su-pernatural means he is acquainted with the ideas and intentions of men, and by calling from any human being his other shadow he deprives the victim of reason, or in some cases of life. He holds special communication with the Turtle, which is the most powerful of the spirits, and through him with numerous other malevolent being, especially Thunder-bird. When engaged in this kind of business he occupies a lodge which consists of four poles plant-ed in the ground, around which is wrapped birch-bark or canvas in such a way as to form an upright cylinder. When the sorcerer has seated himself inside of this structure the latter begins to sway violently from side to side; loud thumping noises are heard within, denoting the arrival of spirits, and laughter and numerous voices are distinctly audible to those

without.
One of the most astonishing feats performed by the sorcerers, from the point of view of the uninitiated, consists in causing an empty sack—a magic bag, of course—to move upon the ground as if it were alive. This performance was witnessed more than once by Dr. W. J. Hoffman of the United States bureau of ethnology, who explained it on the theory that a mouse or some other small animal was confined in the sack. The magician has the power of changing himself into a bear whenever he likes, using that disguise to wreak ven-geance upon unbelievers and upon persons for whose destruction he has been liberally paid by others. Immediately upon the ac-complishment of such a murder he resumes his human form, thus escaping identification and detection. It is understood, however, that crimes of this sort are committed only by bad sorcerers; for in this business there are benevolent and

ly the case in the sorcery of Europe.

The Chippewa sorcerers are able to trans form themselves not only into bears, but also into wolves, foxes, owls, bats and snakes. Some of the members of the secret society are women, and they possess similar powers. It sometimes happens that such witch, while in the shape of a bear, is stances she will run behind a tree or a hill, so as to be lost sight of for a time by her pursuers. Then, instead of seeing a bear, they behold an old woman walking quietly along or digging up roots and looking ex-tremely innocent. The fox witches are known by the flame of fire which proceeds out of their mouths every time they bark.

The magic sack already referred to is made of the skin of a mink, to the nose of which downy white feathers are fastened as an ornament. In this bag are carried the sacred objects belonging to the sorcerer, such as colors for painting the face, a peculiar red powder prepared for hunters' charms, small effigies, amulets and various abnormal objects. One of these last is described by Dr. Hoffman as the leg of a goshawk, out of which had grown, by a freak of nature, a supernumerary limb of smaller size. This fetich was considered of great value, being supposed to be a medium whereby the Thunder God might be invoked and his anger appeased. This delty is represented in the Chippewa picture-writing by the eagle, or frequently by some other kind of hawk, hence it was natural that the superstitious should look with awe upon such an abnormality on one of the terrestrial representatives of the mighty

For the aid of hunters a special compound is prepared by the Chippewa sorcerer, made up of the leaves and roots of several plants ground to powder. A small quantity of this compound is put into the gun-barrel with the bullet, and sometimes a small pinch of it on the trail of an animal, to compel it to halt. When the orthodox Indian contemplates a hunting trip, he first visits the magician, giving him a present of tobacco before announcing the purpose of his call, and afterward promising to him certain portions of the animal which he may kill. The magician, if satisfied with the terms, makes an offering to the appro-priate spirit, and craws with a sharp-pointed bone upon a small piece of birch-bark an outline of the animal desired by the appli-cant. The heart of the animal is indicated in the drawing by a puncture, upon which a small quantity of vermillion is carefully rubbed, this color being very efficacious toward effecting the death of the creature. It is a part of the business of the Chip-pewa sorcerer to make himself familiar with the hunting grounds of his neighbor-hood, ascertaining the best feeding areas of various game animals and their haunts

ty, direct a hunter to the best localities for such varieties of game as may be particularly desired by him. It is obvious that such knowledge would go a long way in the business of the sorcerer who makes a

As among other Indians, it is believed by the Chippewa that diseases are caused by demons which have obtained lodgment in the body of the patient. Medicines are useful merely because of the magic influence they possess, which is effective in expelling the evil spirit. It is observable that the Chippewa sorcerers employ a number of lants therapeutically which are well recognized as valuable in the civilized pharmaquaintance with most of these is the result of long-continued intercourse with the Ro-man Catholic priests. Special value for health and personal safety is supposed to attach to certain trees, etc., which are em-ployed in the making of houses, utensils and weapons, because of the magical prop-

rettles presumed to inhere in them.

The Chippewa sorcerers seem to have a considerable knowledge of poisons, by means of which they are able to inflict death or various other physical punishments upon persons whom they dislike. One of their concections is made of parts of sometimes employed as substitutes. compound referred to is said to cause paralysis of one s.de of the face, and the truth of this assertion seems to be proved by six cases of the kind which came to the knowledge of Dr. Hoffman. In five of the instances the distortion disappeared after weeks or months, but in one case it continued for several years with no signs of recovery. It is not apparent that anything but strychnine could bring about such ef-

#### WORKING TO MUSIC.

#### Pushing a Railroad Through Africa With the Aid of an Orchestra.

'rom the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Building a railroad in the Soudan is not carried on to the sound of the voice of an Irish "boss" directing a gang of Italian laborers. As becomes the milder atmosphere of the tropics, a railroad in those regions is built to the "lascivious pleasing of a lute," or the African equivalent. The "sofas" are the working people and the "griots" are the musical ones. The "sofas" will not work unless the "griots" play. So every gang of men has its orchestra. The "griots" play on flutes and rude harps the peculiar "rag-time" tunes of Africa and the picks and shovels of the "sofas" go industriously as long as the music lasts. Let the music stop and the work slackens and then fails altogether. malevolent magicians, just as was former-

Fancy a gang of Italian laborers em-ployed in the construction of a line of railroad in the United States insisting that "Il Trovatore" should be played for them while they worked! In the Soudan it has been found impossible to get work out of the natives in the construction of railroads unless music was furnished. Every the sound of music the steel rails are penstrating the Congo region and forcing their way through the Soudan. To every gang of forty or fifty men there are assigned two harp players and a flute player. long as the music keeps up the black la-borers do not seem to feel fatigue. Generally the musicians get tired before the la-The music produced by these borers do. chearers of labor would not be inspiring to a white man, for it is filled with that peculiar plaintivenees which one hears the negre songs of the south. To the Africans, however, the tunes seem to be an inspiration.

#### A Sweet Revenge.

"Oh, Eleanor, I am so glad to find you here. I went up to your house, and your mother said you had come here to be fitted," and as Eleanor grasped the speaker's hand the dressmaker frowned, for she didn't want the fit of the new gown interfered with.

"Well, Daisy," said Eleanor, "I am glad, too, for I see by your eyes that you've something to tell me." "Yes; this morning I went over to see

Kit, and I ran right up to her room, as we always do, you know."
"Yes," assented Eleanor.
"And she was crying. All round her on the floor were letters, and on the bed more letters. I said: 'Mercy, Kit, what's the matter? matter? Every now and then she w make a vicious jab at a letter and appear

"'Oh, Daisy, I am almost wild; I'm se

to be writing.

busy."
"'What are you doing?" I asked.
"'Well," sald Kit, 'you know Clarence
and I have had a quarrel—and I'm glad of it'-and here she sobbed the glada st kind of a sob-'and-and-he sent all my letters back-and the silver bookmarker-and the lovely pipe I gave him with his name en-graved on it—and—oh, Daisy, I can't use any of them—how can I?—and so I'm getting his letters ready to return-I'm-I'm-correcting them,' and then she laughed and

made another tab with her pen.

## BLEW UP THE GRIZZLY.

Beast Could Lick a Man, but Succumb-

taken from the Spokane Falls and Northern train recently at Spokane, Wash., it was doubtful if he would live to reach the hospital, but before he would enter the carriage he made his partner look after a grizzly bear pelt that can't down from Fort Steele on the same train. Greenough is so badly mangled that his best friends did not recognize him, but Dr. Goddard

now thinks he will live. Ever since the first thaw about three weeks ago Greenough and his partner. Wesley Miles, have been developing their claim about two miles from Fort Steele. B. C. Last winter they lived in a small cabin near by, and made a living by hunt-ing. The state of Idaho and southern British Columbia contain more bears than any other part of this continent. Of these the black bear is the most common, but there are many brown bears and a number of grizzlies. Greenough and Miles have killed thirteen bears this winter. Bear No. 13.

after almost killing Greenough, met his death in an extraordinary manner. On Friday morning last the two miners went to their claim as feet long and seven in width. In the last two days of their work they uncovered a peculiar gray rock about ten feet from the surface of the ground. Before they knocked off work on Thursday evening they pre-pared to blast the rock, and put in a suck of dynamite with a fulminating cap ap-

Some time during that night a big grizzly happened along and fell into the shaft. He was so big and cumbersome that he could not get out, but that did not worry him a great deal, for he lay down in one corner of the shaft and went to sleep. The miners usually jumped from the surface to the bottom of the shaft, as it was only ten feet deep. On Friday morning Greenough slid down as usual. Instantly there came to the ears of Miles a roar and sounds of a scuffle. Between the growls of the bear Miles heard his partner calling for help. The cabin was 200 yards away, and the men had no firearms with them. Miles realized that his partner would be killed long before he could get back with the Winchester, and gave up thinking about getting the and

getting the gun.

When Greenough jumped into the shaft he landed on the bear and made him fighting mad. The man had no weapon except an old-fashioned clasp knife. This he opened as soon as he realized what had happened. as soon as he realized what had happened.
The bear made for him, but he ducked like a puglist, and succeeded in wounding the animal as he passed him. The man had drawn first blood, but it was plain that the contest was an unequal one, and could not last long under the circumstances. Miles was frantic at being unable to help Greenough, but it was useless to think about jumping into the shaft. This would have merely furnished two victims to the b instead of one, and Miles made up his mind that he would live and see at least that his partner had a decent burial and a historian

to tell how he died. o tell how he died.

Meanwhile the battle was raging. The ear chased the man from one end of the shaft to the other, and each time Green-ough got near enough he slashed at the bear with his sharp knife. The clothes had been nearly torn from him, and he was bleeding from several scratches, but as yet he had received no deep wounds. He realized his position, and, while keeping eyes on the bear, told Miles that he had die and warned him not to be and warned him not to be a side. and warned him not to sacrifice his The exigencies of the situation sharpened

the men's wits, and Miles finally thought of the blast they had prepared the day beforc. He had only to touch the lever of a little instrument to cause an explosion in the shaft that would result in the temporary suspension of hostilities at least. Just then the bear with one paw caught the man and threw him to the other end of the shaft, ten feet away from the charge dynamite, directly over which the bear was standing. Miles touched off the dynamite promptly. There was a shower of stones and dirt that almost blinded Miles, but he heard a yell and saw a streak of gray shoot past him. An instant after he heard a thud, and then he knew that bear was no thud, and then he knew that bear was no longer in the shaft. Guessing rightly that bruin's experience would so demoralize him that he would not return to continue the battle at once. Miles slid down into the shaft and found that Greenough had rolled under a board about the time the explosion took place and was tot dead. He was under a board about the time the explosion took place and was not dead. He was bleeding profusely from a number of wounds made by the bear's claws, but the explosion had not hurt him. Miles, as he got his partner out of the shaft, saw the big bear lying on a pile of rocks about forty feet away, gasping hard. There was a bewildered expression about the bear, and he tried to keep a lookout on all sides, as if uncertain from which way his pew as if uncertain from which way his new and powerful enemy might approach. Greenough was carried to the cabin, where Miles bound up his wounds after greasing them thoroughly. This took an hour, and

Greenough regained consciousness during the proceeding. He was hysterically fear-ful lest the bear should escape, so Miles took the Winchester and went to the rock pile, where the grizzly was still lying. A well-directed shot behind the ear put an end to bruin's life. When he was skinned it was found that his backbone and a hind leg were broken. Greenough says if he gets well he will never part with the bearskin. The absence of a child from school in

of various game animals and their haunts at different seasons. He keeps himself informed on the subject also by inquiries of returning hunters, and thus becomes possessed of a large amount of valuable information respecting the natural history of the surrounding country, by which means Switzerland, unless in case of illness, is punishable by a fine, the amount of which is daily increased. If it is suspected that the child's illness is shammed, a doctor is sent by the school authorities, and when

# Cash or Credit.